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LEISTON-cum-SIZEWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st December. 1954.



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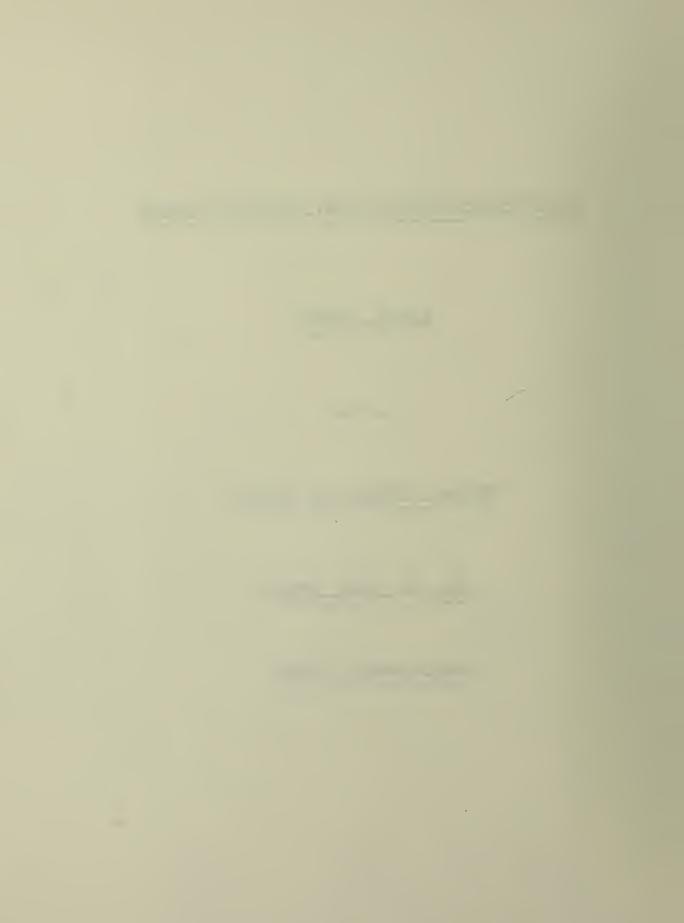
ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st December, 1954.



I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of this district for 1954, during which year, until 10th October, Dr. J.B. Kershaw, was your Medical Officer of Health.

The rates which are among the most sensitive indices to the social condition of an area are:-

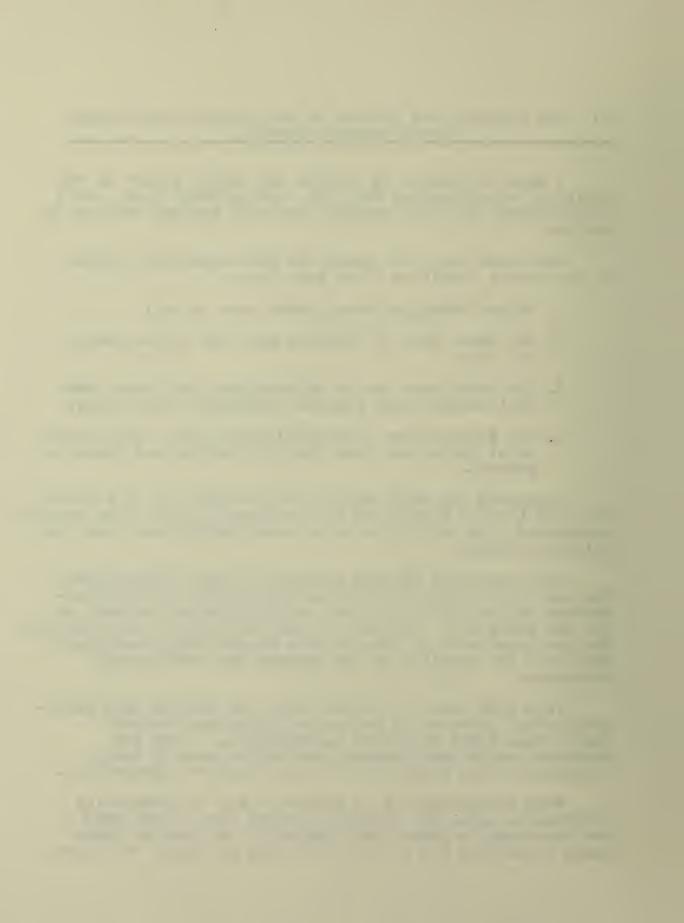
- 1. Infant Mortality Rate, which here is nil.
- 2. The Death Rate of children aged one to two years nil here.
- 3. The Death Rate due to tuberculosis, nil here, and incidentally much reduced throughout the country.
- 4. The Standardised (adjusted) Death Rate which here is slightly less than that for England and Wales in general.

Regarding the other statistics for 1954, it is curious that the (crude) Birth Rate and the (crude) Death Rate exactly correspond, the Birth Rate being considerably less than the national average.

The Infectious Disease position is very satisfactory; the position regarding tuberculosis remained virtually unchanged at the end of the year, slightly worse perhaps, as two new cases were diagnosed, though one other case recovered. The incidence rate of tuberculosis remains high throughout Britain - the fatality of the disease has considerably decreased.

From 22nd June to the 5th July, the Norwich Mass Radio-graphy Unit operated in Leiston - The Richard Garrett Engineering Works providing accommodation. Over two thousand people were X-rayed, one active case of lung tuberculosis was found and three who required observation.

Mass Radiography is an expensive way of discovering tuberculous cases but justifies itself even though only a few cases may be found, not simply for the sake of these cases themselves but in the prevention of spread to others.



Two other matters are worthy of mention: -

(1) On 3rd July, 1954, the Government control of slaughtering ceased and private slaughtering was reinstituted. During the transition period, the Council was required to see that sufficient slaughtering accommodation was available for the needs of the district; a survey of slaughterhouses was carried out and consultations with the organisations representing farmers and meat trades were arranged.

As a result of this, 4 private slaughterhouses were licensed, compared with 5 pre-war.

(2) From 1st October, 1954, by Government order, it was made compulsory to provide caps or covers overlapping the lips of containers of Pasteurised milk, and also milk distributors were required to put milk which is pasteurised into the containers in which it is to be delivered to the consumer at the premises at which it is pasteurised. These measures are progressive and welcome.

The information in this report on food, housing and factories has been supplied by the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector to whom I am indebted.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.



GENERAL STATISTICS

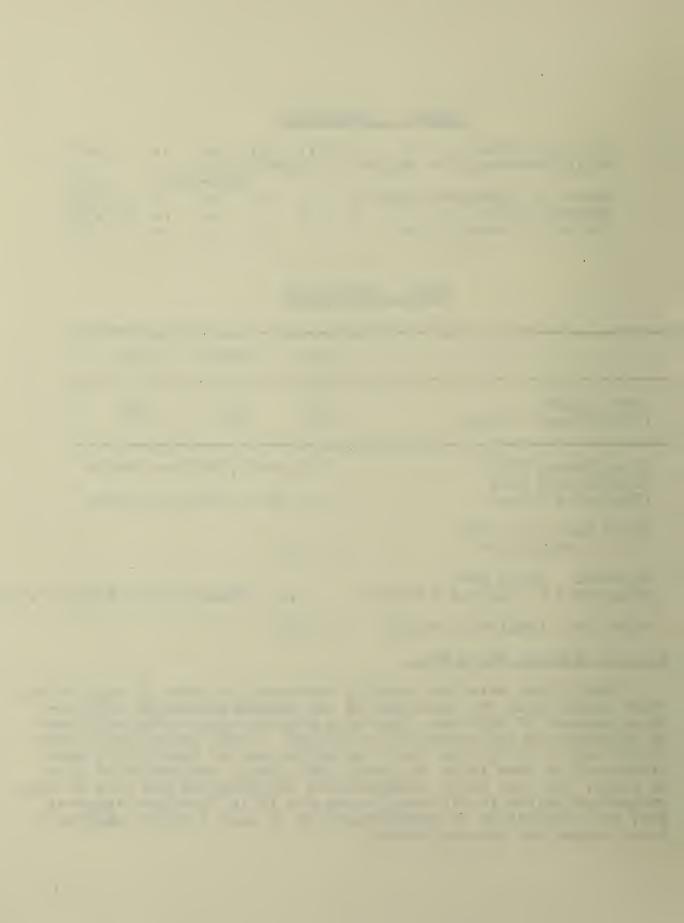
Area (in acres) Registrar-General's	estimate	of Popu	 lation	• •	4,466
		_	(mid-y	rear)	4,130
Number of inhabited					
Rateable value					
Product of penny rat	ce	• •	• • • •	• •	£87

VITAL STATISTICS

]	Male	Female	Total	
Live births (Illegitimate births)		23 (2)	22 (4)	45 (6)	! !
Illegitimacy Rate Illegitimacy Rate (England & Wales)			•	live births	-
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	=	10.9			
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparable to England & Wales)	=	12.43	(Compa	cability Fact	tor 1.14)
Birth Rate (England & Wales)	=	15.2			

Note on Ajusted Birth Rate.

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar-General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do however affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower, and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.



A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar-General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

Still Births

Nil

Still birth rate (England & Wales) (per 1,000 total live and still births)

24.0

7.9 (Comparability Factor 0.73)

TOTAL

MATERNAL MORTALITY: NIL.

INFANTILE MORTALITY: NIL

Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births in England and Wales. = 25.5. (The lowest ever recorded in this Country)

DEATHS (All causes)

FEMALE

18				27					45		
Death	Rate	per	1,000	population	=	10.9	(Curiously birth rate	enough	the	same	as

Death Rate (England & Wales) = 11.3

Note.

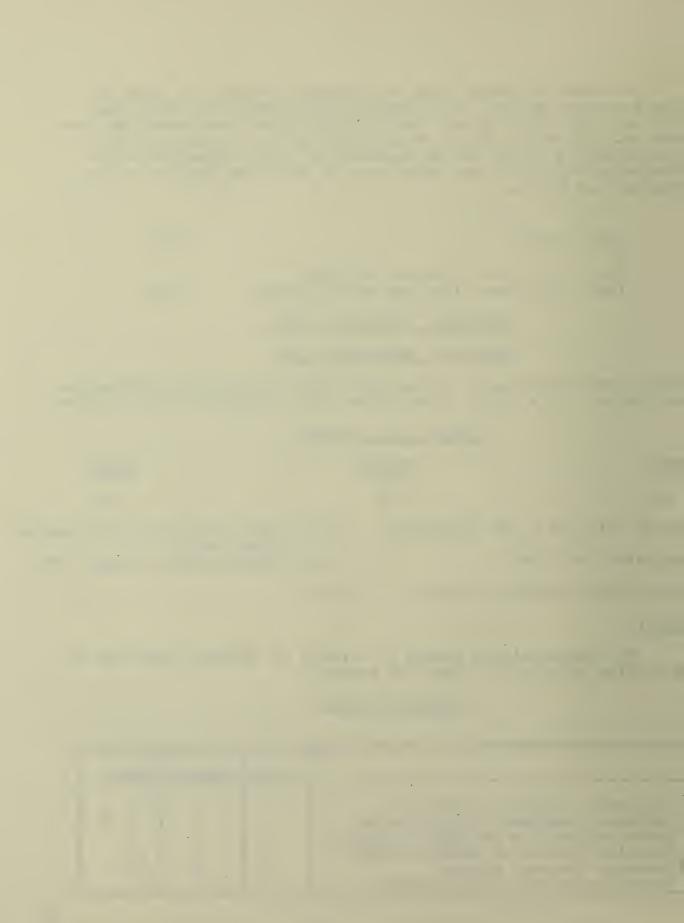
Adjusted Death Rate

MALE

The comparability factor for deaths is obtained and used on a similar principle to that for births.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Malignant neoplasm, stomach Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms Vascular lesions of nervous system Coronary disease, angina Hypertension with heart disease	1 1 1 6 6 1	1 1 1 6 4	1 1 1 12 10 1



	Male	Female	Total
Other heart disease Other circulatory disease Bronchitis Other diseases of respiratory system Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea Nephritis and nephrosis Other defined & ill-defined diseases Accidents (Other than motor vehicle)	2 1 1 1 1	6 1 1 - - -	8 1 2 1 1 1 4
	18	27	45

Note: -

Accidents - Female of 76 fell in her home and broke left femur; developed hypostatic broncho-pneumonia.

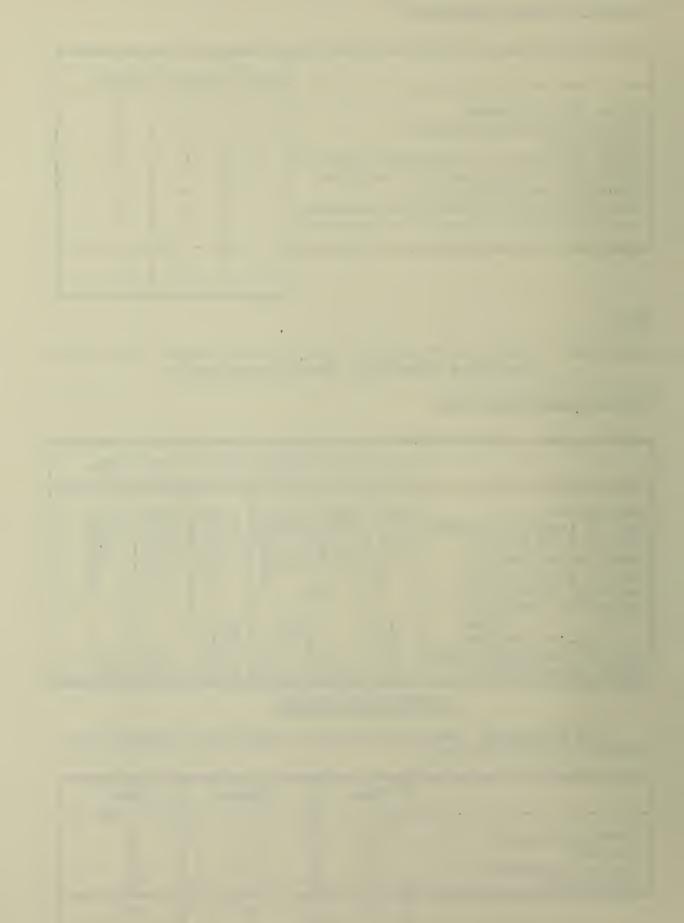
Comparative Statistics.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Population No. of inhabited houses No. of live births Birth rate (crude) No. of still births Maternal mortality Infantile mortality	3985 1333 63 15•8 4	4068 1348 49 12.0 1	4079 1372 66 13•7 3 0	4048 1382 42 10•4 0	4072 1423 55 13•5 2	4130 1446 45 10•9 0
rate (No. of deaths)	16.0	0	15.1	47.6	0	0
No. of deaths (all ages) Death Rate (crude)	56 14•1	57 14. 0	63 15•4	57 14.1	53 13•0	45 10•9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following confirmed cases of infectious disease were notified during the year:-

	Male	Female	Total
Whooping C ough Measles Acute Pneumonia Erysipelas	1 2 1 2	2	3 2 1 2
	6	2	8



Note: -

During 1953, 181 cases of measles and 47 cases of whooping cough occurred; the susceptible population was largely affected, hence the drop in figures.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following are the figures for Leiston:-

During 1954, 54 primary immunisations were carried out in Leiston at the Child Welfare Clinic and by the General Practitioners

The ages of the children immunised are as follows:-

During 1954, no Booster doses were given, as no school inspection occurred during that year.

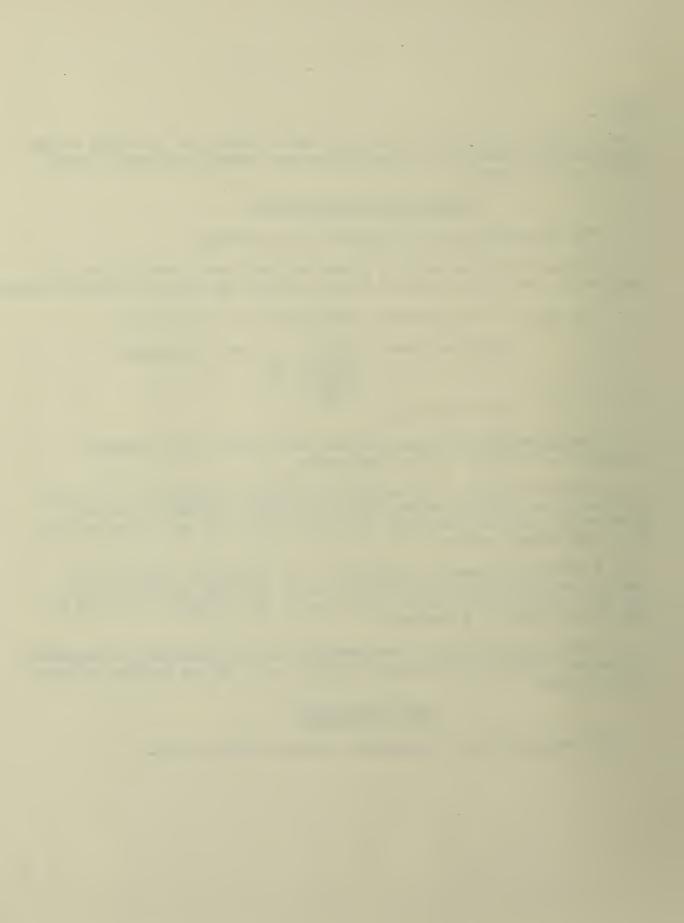
The importance of immunisation against Diphtheria is to be stressed, as although there is a much less incidence, it still does occur and will increase if immunisation is not carried out on a big enough scale.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough can be carried out by three injections (one at monthly intervals) of the one material and gives little or no ill effects. It can be started at age 3 - 4 months.

Vaccination is still recommended in all infants, particularly the males. With new technique there should be no harmful effects to the child.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning occurred during 1954.



TUBERCULOSIS

	MALES.		FEM	======= ALES.	TOTAL.		
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.			
No. of cases on Register at begining of year	12	1	8	4	25		
No. of cases added during year.	_ 1	-	1	1	3		
No. of cases removed during year.	2	-	-	1	3		
No. of cases on register at end of year.	11	1	9	4	25		
Additions to the Regis	ter	Removals	from the	e Register			
New notifications	= 2	Recovered			= 1		
Inward transfers	= 1	Outward t	ransfer		= 1		
Died = 1 (at age 88; first notified as tuberculogis in 1951 - developed cirrhosis of the liver, gastric haemorrhage and pulmonary embolus)							

Comparative Figures of Tuberculosis.

	Population		f cases	Total.	Cases per 1,000 Population.
Beccles M.B. Blyth R.D. Bungay U.D. Halesworth U.D. Leiston U.D. Wainford.R.D.	7,050	25	14	39	5.5
	19,400	58	21	79	4.1
	3,530	26	9	35	9.9
	2,270	14	3	17	7.5
	4,130	20	5	25	6.1
	6,830	14	12	26	3.8



LEISTON X-RAY SURVEY.

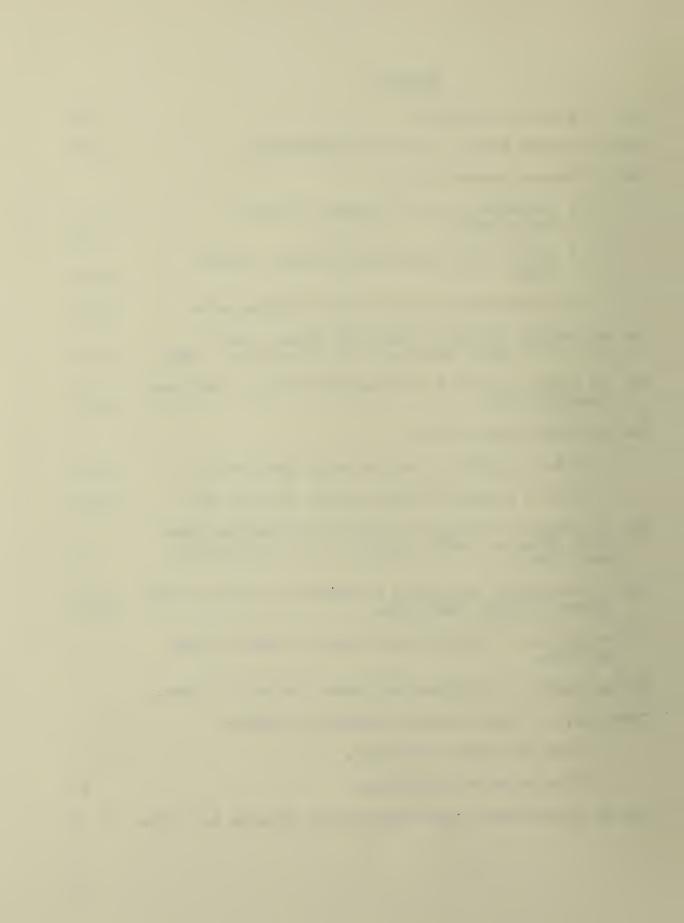
22nd June - 5th July, 1954.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	Total
No. of Miniature X-ray examinations No. of cases Pulmonary T.B. found:-	1,364	957	2,321
(a) Active cases.(b) Cases requiring observation at Chest	1	-	1
(c) Previously diagnosed cases.	1 5	2 2	3 7
Among other diseases discovered were:-			
Chronic Bronchitis. Basal Fibrosis. Pleural Thickening. Sebaceous Cyst. Diaphragm-Hernia. Conditions and a logical		10 5 2 1	
Cardiovascular Lesion - Congenital. Acquired.		1 6	



HOUSING.

No.	of houses inspected.	194
No.	of houses found to be unsatisfactory.	187
No.	of houses rendered fit:-	
	(1) Informally under housing or Public Health Acts.	26
	(2) By Statutory Action under Public Health Acts.	Nil
	(3) By Statutory Action under Housing Acts.	Nīl
No.	of houses on which demolition orders have been made under Section 11 of Housing Act 1936.	Nil
No.	of houses included in Clearance Orders Confirmed (Section 25).	Nil
No.	of houses demolished:-	
	(1) As a result of action under Section 11.	Nil
	(2) As a result of action under Section 25.	Nil
No.	of houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936.	2
No.	of dwellings in respect of which or part of which closing orders were made.	Nil
No.	of cases of overcrowding known to exist at end of 1954.	1
No.	of cases of overcrowding abated during the year.	1
Tota	al No. of houses erected during the year:-	
	(1) By the Local Authority.	17
	(2) by Private Enterprise.	4
No-	of improvement grants made under Housing Act 1949.	Ą



FOOD.

The number of food premises in the area and the type of business carried on are as follows:-

Grocery & General. = 12 Bakers & Confectioners. = 4 Butchers. = 8 Public Houses. = 6 Cafes. = 3 Fishmongers. = 2 Fried Fish Shops. = 3 Greengrocers. = 2	
Total No. of inspections of food premises	371
No. of premises where unsatisfactory conditions were found.	9
No. of premises rendered satisfactory:-	
(1) Informally.	5
(2) By Statutory Action.	Nil
No. of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-	
(1) For the manufacture of Ice-cream.	1
(2) For the storage or sale of Ice-cream.	14
(3) For the sale etc., of preserved food etc.,	12

Milk Supply.

4 Dealers are registered in the district and all are licensed for the sale of designated milks. No undesignated milk is sold in the district.



FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat.

The following table shows the number of carcases inspected and meat condemned during the year:-

·	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs
Number Killed	620	60 .	1,990	1,179
Number inspected	620	60	1,990	1,179
Whole carcases condemned T.B.	1	-	5	-
Other carcases.	2		10	1

No complete details are available as to parts of carcases condemned, but the total weight of meat condemned other than whole carcases for all causes was 2 tons, 7 cwts, 0 qrs, 13 lbs.

The principal causes other than T.B. of condemnation of whole carcases were Emaciation, Uraemia and Peritonitis.

The control of meat by the Ministry of Food ceased on July 2nd, 1954 and four slaughterhouses were licensed. There has been a considerable drop in the number of animals slaughtered since that date and meat inspection is no longer a problem.

Other Foods.

218 tins of food were inspected and condemned as follows:-

39	tins	of	meat	70	lbs	. 3	ozs
34	tins	of	milk	39	lbs	14	ozs
105	tins	of	fruit and jam	172	lbs	13	ozs
25	tins	of	vegetables	27	lbs	8	ozs
15	tins	of	fish	7	lbs	12	ozs

in all a total of 2 cwts, 3 qrs, 10 lbs 2 ozs.

Condemned meat is disposed of to the Suffolk Fat & Bone Co, at Oulton Broad and tinned foods at the Council's refuse tip.



MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are three licences to station and use a moveable dwelling in force in the district.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Total Number of inspections made. 361

Number of infestations found. 6

Total number of treatments carried out. 16

REFUSE COLLECTION.

House and trade refuse from shops is collected weekly and disposed of by controlled tipping.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year piped water supplies were extended to Rosery Cottages, Sizewell, Common Farm area, Highbury Cottages and Buckleswood area. In all 17 new connections were made serving 41 properties.

10 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination six from the Council's supply and four from private wells.

A typical analysis of the Council's supply was as follows:-

"Plate count, Yeastral agar 2 days 37° areobically 0 per ml.

Plate Count , 3 days at room temperature 0 per ml

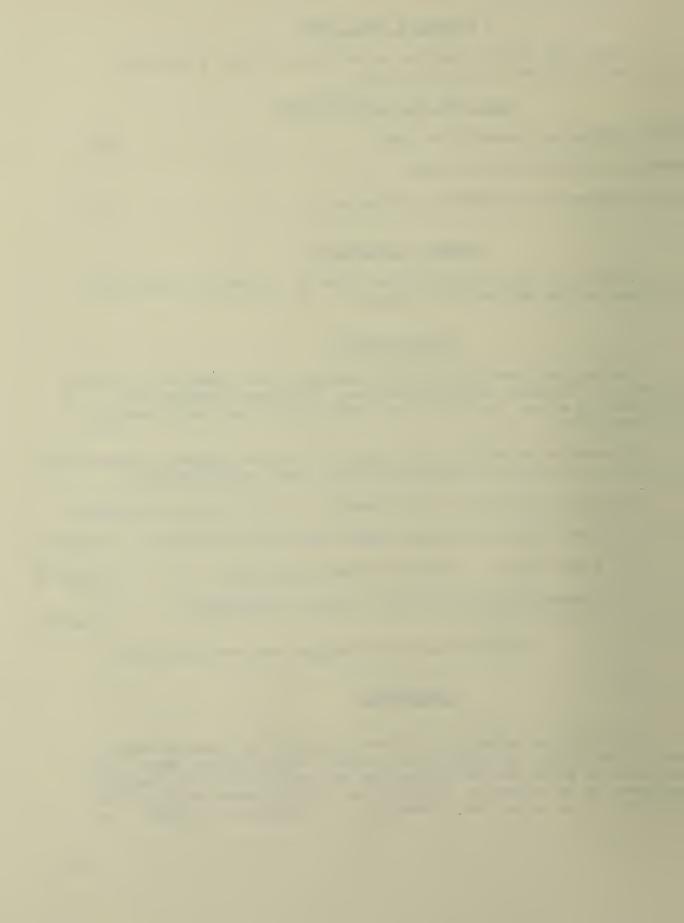
Probable No. of coliform bacilli, MacConkey, 2 days at 37° C.

O per ml

Bacteriological findings very satisfactory".

CONSERVANCY.

Although the bulk of the Urban District is sewered there are 113 pail closets mainly in Sizewell and Coldfair Green the contents of which are collected and disposed of by the Council. A scheme is in course of preparation for the sewering of Abbey Road and it is hoped that this will be completed in 1955.



FACTORIES ACTS. 1937 and 1948.

The following details have been abstracted from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service:-

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on	Number of i			
	Register.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	
(i) Factories with Mechanical power.	6	6	-	-	
(ii) Factories with- out Mechanical power.	29	34	-	-	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	3	6	3		
TOTAL	38	46	3	_	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

= 3.

Outworkers-

As in previous years, one outworker, engaged on gloving, was registered.



